STACK 3 OVERSIZE

The People's Korea

No.895 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1978 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

PER. DIV.
JUN 16 1978
NYPL

Congolese Party, Gov't Del. Visits DPRK

A Party and state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo paid an official visit to the DPRK from May 25 to 29 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the KCNA reported.

President Opango was accompanied by Commandant Raymond Ngollo, Member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, Chief of General Staff of the National People's Army and First Vice-Minister of Defence; Pascal Bima, Member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Minister of Construction, Urbanism and Housing in Charge of Environment; Jacob Okandza, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Minister of Commerce; Theophile Obenga, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Marius Mouambenga, Minister of Rural Economy; Otse-Mawandza, Minister, Director of the Office of the President of the Republic; Oscar Samba, Congolese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK and the suite.

Joint communique of the DPRK and the PRC was released. **(See page 2)**

Agreement on economic scientific-technological and cultural cooperation was signed.

Also signed were agreement on trade and air service and accord on cooperation in agriculture between the DPRK and PRC.

During its stay in the DPRK, various functions were held in honour of the Party and government delegation of the PRC and it visited many places, including Mangyongdae.

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with President Opango alighting from the plane.

(KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyangites' Warm Welcome

President Kim Il Sung and his wife warmly met President Opango and his wife and the members of the delegation at the airport.

Meeting the guests at the airport were Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam and Chong Jun Gi, and personages concerned.

A grand function took place at the airport to welcome the delegation.

At the end of the function, President Opango, together with President Kim Il Sung got into a car and headed for the city.

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang gave a rousing welcome to the goodwill mission of the Congolese people along the streets.

Silver knives were presented to President Opango and his wife in the name of the Pyongyang citizens by Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee at the plaza of the February 8 House of Culture, on May 25.

After the parade, the Congolese head and his wife paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

They had a talk in a warm and friendly atmosphere and posed for a souvenir picture.

Banquet

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on May 25 evening in honour of the Congolese delegation.

President Kim Il Sung spoke at the banquet. **(See page 2)**

Warmly welcoming President Opango for his visit to the DPRK, he stressed the importance for the Asian and African countries advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence to closely cooperate and firmly unite with each other, when the forces of imperialism and old and new colonialism are obstinately manoeuvring to dominate and control the countries of the newly emerging forces and the non-aligned countries by alienating and splitting them.

Speaking next was President Opango. **(See page 2)**

Highly appreciating the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction of the country under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, he said:

"...the Congolese people extend encouragement to the Korean people in all their efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Accordingly, our people condemn the fascist repression by the imperialists and their local lackeys who go against history in opposing the peaceful reunification of the great country of Korea."

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

Prior to the banquet President Opango presented gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung at the same place.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for the presents.

Summit Talks

Talks were held on May 26 between President Kim Il Sung and President Opango.

Present at the talks were the delegation of the DPRK and the members of the PRC delegation.

At the talks views were exchanged on the problem of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and two countries and a number of other problems of common concern and an identity of views was reached on the problems discussed.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

The talks were also held on May 27.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on May 27 arranged a luncheon in honour of President Opango and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung awarded the Order of National Flag First Class to President Opango and his wife on May 27 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Following this, President Kim Il Sung and his wife were awarded the "Grand Cross of the National Order of the Congolese Merit."

The Congolese delegation visited North Hwanghae Province on May 28.

On this day a mass rally was held at the city square of Sariwon in North Hamgyong Province in welcome of President Opango and his entourage.

A welcome address was made at the rally by Han Sang Gyu, Chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee.

President Opango made a speech next.

The North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the WPK and North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on the same day in welcome of the Congolese guests.

President Opango and his wife arranged a grand banquet on May 28 evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

At the banquet President Opango made a speech.

President Kim Il Sung also spoke.

* * *

W. European Regional Solidarity Meet for Korea's Reunification Held in Paris

The West European Regional Meeting of Solidarity for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Paris (Ivry) on April 23.

The meeting was attended by Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Ettore Biocca, professor at Rome University, Italy; Claude Poperen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France; Serge Boucheny, French Communist Senator; Jacque Laloe, Communist Mayor of Ivry; Andre Aubry, Chairman of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Mayor of Antony; Jean Dory, General Secretary, and Guy Dupre, deputy General Secretary, of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Giancarla Codrignani, Senator of Italy; Michel Genot, Acting Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association; Philippe Macheffer, Member of the Guidance Committee of the Socialist Party of France, Foreign Policy Adviser to the First Secretary of the Socialist Party and Senator; Robert Opetit, Member of the Political Bureau of the Progressive Gaullists Union of France; Luis de Azevedo, Chairman of the Portuguese Committee for Supporting Korea's Democratic and Peaceful Reunification; Rene Ecuyer, General Secretary of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Christophe Dressler Member of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organisations; Granville V. Stone, Vice-Chairman of the British Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea; Domingos Lopez, Representative of the Portuguese Communist Party; Nicole Dreyfus, General Secretary of the French Democratic Lawyers Association; Anne-Marie Berg, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway; Dario Ghisletta, Deputy General Secretary, and Member of the Political Committee, of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party; Remy Gillis, General Secretary of the Belgian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Saarnio Pekka, Member of the Executive Committee, and Secretary in Charge of Information, of the Central Committee of the Finnish People's Democratic League; and many representatives of political parties and public organisations, parliamentarians, university professors and men of the press in France and from Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Britain, Norway, Finland and other West European countries.

Delegates who had attended the Second Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea were present at the meeting as observers.

The meeting was declared open by Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Claude Poperen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, made a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

Claude Poperen said:

The Korean problem is a fundamental problem of our time, that is, a problem related to the inalienable right of a nation with thousands of years long history to reunify its artificially divided country, the inalienable right of a people to shape their destiny in complete independence and the will of a people to put an end to the arms race and the grave tension prevailing in their territory. In other words, it is a problem related to the national right, independence and peace.

For this reason, the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is just. We, therefore, can mobilize broad sections of forces to accomplish this cause.

We will make positive efforts to make people know better about the reality of south Korea and the valiant struggle there.

Jacque Laloe, Communist Mayor of Ivry, made a congratulatory speech.

Ettore Biocca, professor at Rome University, delivered a report. Speeches were made by Guy Dupre, Deputy General Secretary of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and several others.

Congratulatory messages from political parties, public organisations and individual personages of various countries were introduced at the meeting.

The meeting closed with success after adopting a statement of the West European Regional Meeting of Solidarity for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, an action programme and an appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties and public organisations of West European countries **(See page 2)** and a letter to the south Korean people.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

SPECIAL ENVOY OF ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

President Kim Il Sung on May 30 received Abdelkader Zaibeck, Chairman of the Planning and Finance Commission of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, who was on a visit to the DPRK as a special envoy of Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam was on hand.

Benyada Kaddour, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in Pyongyang, was also present.

The special envoy courteously conveyed a personal letter of Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, to President Kim Il Sung.

The President expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINESE "PEOPLE'S DAILY" DEL.

On the same day President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Chinese "People's Daily."

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Hu Chi-wei, Editor-in-Chief of the "People's Daily," organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Kim Yong Nam and personages concerned Kim Gi Nam and Kim Gil Hyon were on hand.

Lu Chih-hsien, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, was also present.

The President had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZIMBABWE DEL.

Earlier on May 26 President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union on a visit to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Robert G. Mugabe, Co-Chairman of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and President of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and members of the delegation Meya Hurimbo, Chief Political Commissar of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Agnew Kambeu.

Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Li Hwa Son were on hand.

The President had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CZECHOSLOVAK MIL. DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on May 25 received the military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation General Martin Dzur, Member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Minister of National Defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Eugen Turzo, Member of the Central Committee of the C.C.P. and Director of its State Administration Department; Lieutenant General Antonin Brabec, Member of the Central Committee of the C.C.P. and Director of the General Political Department of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other members of the delegation.

The President had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

EX-PERU PRIME MINISTER

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on May 24 received Oscar Vargas Prieto, ex-Prime Minister of the Republic of Peru, and his family.

The ex-Prime Minister of the Republic of Peru courteously presented a gift of best wishes to the President.

KOREAN CONGRATULATORY GROUP FROM JAPAN

President Kim Il Sung on May 16 received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were Sin Sang Dae, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan visiting the homeland to celebrate the 66th brithday of the President, and its members.

(KCNA)

* * *

Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned States Supports Korea's Reunion

PYONGYANG, May 24 (KCNA)—The final communique adopted at the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned States held in Havana from May 18 to 20 expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, according to a report.

It said:

After deliberating on the situation obtaining in Korea, the Coordinating Bureau demands a prompt end to the new war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot.

It reaffirms its support to the just demand of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles of national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972.

And it once again expresses its support to the just demand of the Korean people for the unconditional withdrawal of all the foreign troops present in south Korea and all their means of war including nuclear weapons and military bases, the disbandment of the "United Nations Command" and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, so that they may reunify the country independently and peacefully, without foreign interference.

DPRK Red Cross Society Tells S. Korean Junta to Release Kidnapped Fishermen

PYONGYANG, May 27 (KCNA)—If the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors continue to detain our fishermen they kidnapped, refusing to send them back, they will be unable to escape the stronger denunciation of the Korean people and the world people, stressed the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement made public on May 26.

The statement bitterly denounced the south Korean puppet clique for barbarously attacking and sinking our fishing boat which was waiting for rescue in the high seas and kidnapping our fishermen on May 19. It branded this brutal atrocity as a piracy in broad daylight and butchery of fellow countrymen which can be committed only by the Pak Jung Hi military hooligans who think nothing of fellow countrymen, humanitarianism and publicly recognized international usage.

Condemning the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for groundlessly claiming that our fishing boat was a "spy ship," the statement continued:

Can there be a spy ship in the world which carries its register number and flag of its country and whose crewmen carry their identification cards and openly send distress signals in broad daylight and in the sea facing the enemy?

Strange enough, the south Korean puppets try to justify themselves, alleging that they opened counter-fire as our boat made a "surprise attack" first. This is a whopping lie.

With what can the empty-handed fishermen without a single rifle and without a single bullet make a surprise attack and fire at many heavily armed naval vessels?

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must no longer resort to cheap trick and ruse but frankly apologize for their inhuman piratic act and send back without delay all our fishermen they kidnapped.

On this occasion we express the conviction that all the Red Cross organisations and peoples of all countries of the world who value justice and humanitarianism will resolutely denounce the piratic act of the south Korean puppet clique against the peaceful fishing boat and fishermen of the northern half of the Republic and voice firm solidarity with our people's struggle for the repatriation of the kidnapped fishermen.

U.S. Ambassador to Seoul:

Pak Tong Son's Activities Unlawful

Covert lobbying operations on the Capitol Hill by Pak Tong Son and other south Koreans went beyond the confines of ordinary lobby activities and were unlawful, present U.S. ambassador Sneider to south Korea on June 1 testified.

This remark was made at the first-day public hearing of a U.S. House international subcommittee (Chairman Donald Fraser) started on June 1.

The ambassador stated that when he had worked as deputy assistant secretary of state for political affairs, then U.S. ambassador Habib, repeatedly had expressed his apprehensions on lobbying operations of Pak Tong Son and the Justice Department and the FBI had started the investigations.

Former special assistant Nidecker to Nixon testified that Pak Chong Gyu, the then Blue House security chief, tried to give him $10,000, to enlist his aid in selecting Congressmen to be given when he visited south Korea in May, 1974.

The subcommittee made public part of secret documents of the U.S. State Department at the hearing.

The documents included the memorandum of the State Department dated on Aug. 12, '73, saying that: 1) the "KCIA" agents in Washington were widely known to have taken part in the Kim Dae Jung abduction; 2) therefore, the south Koreans in the U.S. were seized with fear; 3) the CIA were carefully reviewing its relationship with "KCIA" director Li Hu Rak and an opinion has risen that some relevant measures should be taken with regard to Li.

Considering the situation in which Kim Dae Jung and Kim Ji Ha are still detained, Chairman Fraser said it was doubtful that the south Korean "government" shared democratic values with the U.S.

The latest public hearing is a follow-up of the series of hearings held on March this year.

Seoul Students Demand Pak's Ouster

Reports from Seoul said, on the afternoon of June 1, more than 150 students of the agricultural college of Seoul National University waged a campus demonstration in opposition to the Pak "regime."

The students called for "the discontinuation of the dictatorship" and "abolition of the yusin constitution" and resolved to boycott classes for a week.

This demonstration came in the wake of the demonstration held by the students of "Hanguk Theological College" on May 16.

The student demonstration started on the occasion of a symposium "University students and activities for agricultural service" under the auspices of the Student Patriotic Corps.

In the midst of the symposium, about 50 students in the auditorium suddenly stood up and displayed declarations, denouncing the Pak "regime" and demanding democracy and national salvation.

Then about 150 students marched over an hour forming scrimmages.

They urged the withdrawal of Pak "regime," release of political offenders and guarantee of rights of workers and farmers.

The police intervened to disperse the students and arrested a few students

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Esteemed Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango and Madam,

Dear guests from the Congo,

Comrades and friends,

Today we have received with a great oy the friendly envoys of the Congolese people who have come from the African Continent fighting vigorously for independence, sovereignty and the creation of a new life.

I warmly welcome Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo and all the members of the Congolese Party and state delegation who have come to our country carrying the deep feelings of fraternal friendship toward the Korean people.

Your current visit to our country offers another splendid occasion to further expand and develop the friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Congolese Workers' Party, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of the Congo, between the Korean people and the Congolese people.

Today when the forces of imperialism and old and new colonialism are obstinately manoeuvring to dominate and control the countries of the newly emerging forces and the non-aligned countries by alienating and splitting them, it is of weighty importance for the Asian and African countries advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence to closely cooperate and firmly unite with each other.

The People's Republic of the Congo which has entered on the road of creating a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence advances towards socialism, adheres to the non-aligned policy, supports other peoples in their anti-imperialist national liberation struggle and makes positive efforts to strengthen the cohesion of the newly emerging countries.

We highly estimate such a righteous stand of the Congolese Party and Government.

The course traversed by the Congolese people in the building of a new society after the country's independence, has not been a royal road, but it has lain through a sharp struggle against the imperialist and old and new colonialist forces.

In their effort to smother the Congolese revolution, the imperialists unhesitatingly committed the despicable barbarity of assassinating the late President Marien Ngouabi, the founder of the Congolese Workers' Party and the pioneer of the Congolese revolution.

The Congolese people, however, did not stand back from the road they had chosen, and now, rallied around the Congolese Workers' Party headed by Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango, continue to march bravely towards the victory in the revolution, surmounting the difficulties standing in their way.

While enhancing the leading role of the Congolese Workers' Party, you, Comrade President, are concentrating all your efforts on cementing national unity, rebuilding the national economy and developing national culture by organizing and mobilizing the entire people.

After the independence the Congolese people have achieved many successes in the struggle to wipe out the aftermaths of the colonial rule and bring about socio-economic changes. This clearly shows that the Congolese people who advance towards socialism will surely win their struggle.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes of the fraternal Congolese people in the building of a new society and wish them ever greater victory in their future struggle.

The triumphant advance of the Congolese revolution greatly contributes to the cause of the complete liberation of the whole African Continent.

In southern Africa today the people are waging a fierce struggle for independence and liberation.

The struggle of the southern African people is a sacred struggle to liquidate the barbaric racist regimes which trample underfoot even the elementary human rights and to break the chains of colonialism.

It is a law of historical development and a trend of our times which no force can check that the struggle of the people for freedom and liberation will emerge victorious whereas imperialism, colonialism and racism will be defeated.

The African peoples who have turned out in the righteous liberation struggle will be sure to win.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express once more my firm solidarity with the Congolese people and all other African peoples in their struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa, and extend militant support and encouragement to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their liberation struggle.

Comrades and friends,

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Congo is an internationalist friendship which has been formed and consolidated through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. And because of these ties of friendship our two countries closely support and cooperate with each other in the building of a new society and in international affairs despite the great geographical distance separating them.

Proceeding from its revolutionary and principled stand, the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo recognizes only one Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, resolutely rejects the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their stooges, and actively supports and encourages our people in their struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Allow me to take this occasion to express my deep thanks to you and the Congolese Workers' Party, Government and people for their consistent active support to the righteous revolutionary struggle of our people.

This time, you Comrade President have come a long way to our country with the noble desire to develop the friendly relations between Korea and the Congo onto a new high plane.

Our people are greatly moved by your visit to our country, and the waves of warm welcome surging today at the airport and along the streets clearly showed the high respect and fraternal friendship our people are cherishing for you.

Our people will, in future, too, make every effort to cement the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Congolese people and continue their stubborn struggle against all forms of aggression and intervention, and for the building of an independent and prosperous new world in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, peoples of the non-aligned countries and all other peoples of the world advocating independence.

Esteemed Comrade President,

I am very happy this evening to be together with you like this and share deep friendly feelings as close friends, and I would like to propose a toast:

To the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Congolese peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of the Congo,

To the solidarity of the peoples of the world calling for independence,

To the health of esteemed Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango and Madam,

To the health of the guests from the Congo,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys from various countries and their wives, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present. (KCNA)

Speech of President JOACHIM YHOMBY-OPANGO

At Banquet

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and Madame,

Respected leading comrades of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government,

Distinguished guests,

Comrades and friends,

A people constantly awake, always prepared to beat back the enemy's attack, enthusiastic every day in their effort for social development and transformation, eternally determined to arrive at the peak of communism, this is the Korean people with a 5,000 year long history and this is the image of the Korean people, which every Congolese has.

Thousands of militants mobilized to give us a warmest welcome friendly and rich in colours well confirmed the image of the great people of Korea in our mind.

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

While extending thanks to the Korean Goverment for the amiable invitation to pay a visit to your beautiful country, I ask you to convey to the militants of Pyongyang, the glorious capital of socialist Korea, the expression of our most sincere and profound thanks for the grand welcome accorded to us. These thanks I extend in the name of the delegation accompanying me, in the name of my wife and in my personal name. I extend them also in the name of our Party, the Congolese Workers' Party, our people and our Government. I directly add that our delegation was deeply moved by the words of cordial and fraternal welcome you have given to us.

Great is the desire to speak about a lot of things, to speak about our bilateral relations which have been existing since 14 years ago, to speak about Korea, her new history and about Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, who founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Great is the desire to speak about the general situation prevailing today in Africa and the world. Our talks will study deep all these problems I have raised very rapidly expressing the position of our Party and our Government.

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and Madame,

Respected comrades and distinguished guests,

Despite the distance separating our two countries and despite language barrier, the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of the Congo have had already 14 years of a common life and 14 years of amicable and fruitful bilateral cooperation and 14 years of struggle in the international arena. We are proud of this list which is the oldest in the central part of Africa. We will perfect our friendship and our cooperation after many years of bilateral relations of all sorts.

Comrade President Marien Ngouabi was a true Congolese artisan of Korean-Congolese relations on account of his visit full of successes in 1973 to your great and beautiful country, above all on account of the action of Comrade President Marien Ngouabi in his own country. In fact, Comrade Marien Ngouabi directed the movement of July 31, 1968, which confirmed the adoption by the Congolese people of scientific socialism as the contriver of our action. Later, on December 31, 1969, the Congolese Workers' Party was founded by Comrade Marien Ngouabi.

Our friendship, our fraternity, our cooperation, in a word, our militant relations are based on the common principles, which dictate to us the same conception of the reality, define for us the same historical objectives and give us the same method of analysing historical facts. In fact, the Workers' Party of Korea founded on October 10, 1945 by great Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Congolese Workers' Party founded by our leader Comrade President Marien Ngouabi on December 31, 1969, are two Parties that struggle effectively for the victory of socialism and communism through the revolutionary battle of the people's power in the respective countries, Korea and the Congo.

The Korean people and their great leader President Kim Il Sung, please find here the sincere expression of gratitude of the entire Congolese people, their Party and their Government for the friendly and militant support to theCongolese people at the time of the brutal and tragic disappearance of Comrade President Marien Ngouabi on March 18, 1977. The ideas of Comrade Marien Ngouabi, a great friend of the Korean people, always guide our action and the Military Committee of the Party, the faithful successor to the immortal cause of Comrade President Marien Ngouabi, redouble every day the ardour for constantly animating the popular masses, the workers and peasants, in the revolutionary struggle.

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and Madame,

Respected comrades and distinguished guests,

Comrades and friends,

More than 30 years ago, the heroic Korean people defeated the imperialist aggressors through their unheard-of fierce and long struggle, and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ushering in a new era of their history. Since the proclamation of the Republic the Korean people have surmounted multiple difficulties and traversed a glorious path of struggle under the illustrious guidance of most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, their great leader. During the great Fatherland Liberation War the valiant Korean people won a victory again by defeating the aggressors who tried to deprive them of liberty and independence. Here, again, the revolutionary Juche idea brightly illumined the road to be followed by the Korean revolution.

Since then, the Korean people, industrious, courageous and revolutionary, have embarked upon socialist construction with the impetuosity of Chollima, turing their country into a powerful socialist state ever prospering and powerful.

Today the Korean people are waging a new battle for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grandiose programme of economic construction, which gives definite precedence to the growth of the mining industry, transport, machine-building industry and the growth of agricultural production. We are convinced that the leading cadres of the Party organs and state and economic bodies will effectively canalize the heightened revolutionary ardour of the Korean people to attain the objectives of the Second Seven-Year Plan. Already last year the valiant and militant working people on the transport front attained victory in the "200 Day Battle in the Transport Revolution," bringing about a decisive turn in this sector. Already last year, the sector of the rural economy produced 8.5 million tons of grain, demonstrating the great vitality of Korean agriculture.

The Congolese people are evidently rejoiced over all these shining successes of the fraternal and friendly Korean people and wish them new, still greater brilliant successes on the road of socialist construction.

At the same time, the Congolese people extend encouragement to the Korean people in all their efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Accordingly, our people condemn the fascist repression by the imperialists and their local lackeys who go against history in opposing the peaceful reunification of the great country of Korea. From olden times the Korean nation has always been a homogeneous nation with its language, its culture and its immense and rich inheritance which testifies the creative energy of the Korean people through history.

In the international affairs the Korean people, thanks to the illustrious action of their most respected leader have strengthened their militant unity with Asian, African and Latin American peoples, with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the progressive peoples of Europe and with all other peoples of the world who love peace, liberty, equality, justice and progress.

We warmly congratulate the Korean people on their policy of strengthening the ties of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. We are rejoiced particularly at the active support which the Korean people express to the struggle of the African people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the liberty, liberation and the consolidation of national independence. We highly appreciate the contribution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the non-aligned movement. This movement is today a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force. It is blissful that the next summit of this movement will be held in Cuba, the island of liberty in the centre of Americas.

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Congolese people, the combatants of our Party, the Congolese Workers' Party, express deep and sincere admiration at your person and at your great revolutionary work. You were born in a patriotic and revolutionary family. In October 1926, you founded the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first revolutionary organisation of the youth of your country based on Marxism-Leninism. In the summer of 1930,

(Continued on page 3)

Joint Communique of DPRK, PRC

PYONGYANG, May 30 (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of the Congo was made public in Pyongyang on May 29.

The joint communique reads:

☆ ☆

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between May 25 and 29, 1978.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango and his party visited Mangyongdae and inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and North Hwanghae Province.

The delegation was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people wherever it went.

This is a vivid expression of the high respect and warm friendship cherished by the Korean people for Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango and the Congolese people.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee; Comrade Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Pak Jung Guk, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs; Comrade Kil Jae Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Li In Gyu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Present on the Congolese side were Comrade Raymond Ngollo, Member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, Chief of General Staff of the National People's Army and First Vice-Minister of Defence; Comrade Pascal Bima, Member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Minister of Construction, Urbanism and Housing in Charge of Environment; Comrade Jacob Okandza, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Minister of Commerce; Comrade Theophile Obenga, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Comrade Marius Mouambenga, Minister of Rural Economy; Comrade Adolphe Otse-Mawandza, Minister, Director of the Office of the President of the Republic; Comrade Samba Oscar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Francois Itoua, Diplomatic Councillor in the Office of the President of the Republic; Comrade Rene Sonde, Councillor in Charge of State Enterprises to the Office of the President of the Republic; Comrade Dzokou Ombola, Chief of the Division with Fraternal Parties of the Department for External Relations of the Congolese Workers' Party; Comrade Jean-Marie Ewengue, Director of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Comrade Gaston Tsikabaka, Director of the Department of Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Comrade Paul Yoka, Director of Agriculture and Stockbreeding of the Ministry of Rural Economy; Comrade Emmanuel Ngouelondele-Mongo, Functionary in the Office of the President of the Republic; Comrade Alphonse Ondonda, Secretary for External Relations of the Confederation of Trade Unions of the Congo; and Comrade Marcel Touanga, Secretary for External Relations of the Union of Socialist Youth of the Congo.

At the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, both sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the problem of continuously expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other problems of common concern and reached a complete identity of views on the problems discussed.

The Korean side highly appreciated the great successes made by the Congolese people in the reconstruction of the national economy and in the building of national culture frustrating the repeated subversive activities and sabotages of the enemy against socialism, under the correct leadership of the Military Committee of the Party and their outstanding President Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Congolese side highly appreciated the shining successes of the Korean people in converting their country into an independent socialist industrial state in a brief period of time by embodying the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction under the correct guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their lackeys, fully supported the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and demanded the total withdrawal of all foreign troops, along with all means of war including nuclear weapons, from south Korea.

Both sides concluded an agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on air service.

Both sides expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned and new-emerging countries against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence, sovereignty and social progress.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of "Day of African Liberation," both sides warmly hailed the great success made by the African people in the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and extended militant solidarity to the entire African people, expressing the conviction that the day of complete liberation of Africa will certainly come before long.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Party and state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, was an important occasion in consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries and greatly contributed to strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples.

Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango expressed sincere, profound thanks in the name of his wife and his delegation to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the entire Korean people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded them during their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango invited the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung to pay an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of the Congo.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure and it was decided to fix the date of the visit in future.

Appeal of West European Regional Meeting Of Solidarity for Reunion of Korea

The West European Regional Meeting of Solidarity for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Paris (Ivry) adopted an appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties and public organisations of West European countries, according to a report.

Pointing out that the Korean people, artificially divided by outside forces 33 years ago, have not yet achieved the reunification of the country, the appeal said:

The division of the territory has brought immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes to the entire Korean people.

Due to the prolonged split, a serious situation has been created in Korea to cause deep apprehensions among all the countries and peoples of the world who love peace and justice.

The United States and the south Korean authorities set it as the goal of their policy to create "two Koreas."

This is a policy of splitting a nation which has lived in one territory with the same language, culture and customs, creating the same history for thousands of years.

In order to manufacture "two Koreas" the U.S., Japanese and south Korean authorities put up the "cross recognition argument" aimed at creating an "international climate" favourable for permanent split. This is designed to make many countries recognize the existence of two different regimes in the north and south of Korea and catch the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the trap of their "two Koreas" plot.

The U.S., Japanese and south Korean authorities also try to legalise the division of Korea internationally by means of "separate or simultaneous UN membership." If the north and south of Korea enter the United Nations, being splitted, Korea, one national state, will be recognised as two states internationally and the division of Korea be fixed permanently.

The attacking capacity of the U.S. troops in south Korea is being increased and the modernisation of the south Korean army stepped up under the name of "compensatory measures" to offset the "troop withdrawal."

The U.S., Japanese and south Korean authorities tighten their military compact, use Japan as a logistics base and try to dispatch even the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan to the Korean front.

The U.S. deployment of quantities of nuclear weapons in south Korea and frequent nuclear offensive exercises there have turned Korea into a dangerous zone where a nuclear war may break out at any moment.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it may be easily expanded into a world thermal and nuclear war and bring a nuclear holocaust not only to the Korean people but also to the peoples of many countries of the world.

The United States and the south Korean authorities harshly suppress the south Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and democratisation of society in an attempt to stamp out all the elements standing in the way of executing their policies of split and war.

Human rights are ruthlessly trampled underfoot in south Korea today.

We present at the West European regional meeting of solidarity denounce the "two Koreas" plot and new war preparations.

The governments and parliaments of West European countries must refrain from siding with the United States, Japanese and south Korean authorities and helping them to fulfil their plan and act in favour of the reunification of Korea.

Particularly, they must stop giving military and economic "aid" to the south Korean authorities so as to prevent them from making preparations for a new war.

All the political and public circles of Western Europe should bring pressure to bear upon the U.S. Administration to withdraw its troops and conventional and nuclear weapons totally and quickly from south Korea and dismantle the military bases there.

We also demand the United States respond to the UN resolution and the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea calling for disbanding the "UN Command" and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The United States must not feign ignorance of the fascist suppression in south Korea but immediately stop instigating Pak Jung Hi to the suppression of human rights by giving military and economic "aid" to south Korea, claiming that human rights and "security" are two different questions.

We appeal to the West European people who experienced the ferocity and brutality of fascism in the past to lift up their voices denouncing the suppression of human rights in south Korea and actively support the just struggle of the south Korean people for democratic freedom and right to existence.

Korea is one. She must not remain bisected into two.

We hold that the reunification of Korea should be realised on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are most reasonable and just ones reflecting the main trend of our time when the people aspire after independence, peace and reunification.

We call upon the political parties, public organisations and personages of Western Europe to form a broad united front for the reunification of Korea, widely expose and denounce the "two Koreas" plan of the U.S., Japanese and south Korean authorities in various forms and ways and voice firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

As an immediate action, we appeal to the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries and international organisations which love justice and peace to energetically organize activities for the success of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea due in November this year in Tokyo.

Montreal Star on Moon Cult (1)

Man Turns into Stranger, Friends Shaken

The Canadian paper Montreal Star ran from December 31, 1977 to early January, 1978, a series of articles on Moon cult written by its reporter Josh Freed. Follows the first part of the series.

It was 10:15 on a brisk October night and Chales Marion had just been released near Sherbrooke, bringing Canada's longest kidnapping to a close.

But at the same time another dramatic and unusual abduction was also ending, as a young Montrealer stepped off a plane from San Francisco with a dozen people who had just kidnapped him.

It was the end of a six-week transcontinental odyssey that culminated in a kidnap planned by more than 40 people and executed by four prominent doctors, two middle-aged parents, a Colorado mountain man and various other amateurs whose cumulative criminal records amounted to a couple of parking tickets.

They conspired to abduct and "deprogram" their friend Benji from the Moonies—a cult that is alleged to "brainwash" its members and has so far claimed as its members more than 20 Montrealers and dozens of other Canadians, including the former executive assistant of an MP who is now a cabinet minister.

Benji's friends, after weeks of planning involving $ 15,000 in expenses, snatched Benji in a wild scene at a San Francisco Holiday Inn, then eluded police in a desperate chase at another hotel.

They hid in a tiny Berkeley hideout for five days while police and cult members scoured the city and the press headlined the case of the "missing Moonie."

Finally, an ex-cult member deprogrammed Benji. Star reporter Josh Freed was there throughout. In a series of articles starting today, he tells of the cult's indoctrination camp, of a new messiah who wants to "conquer and subjugate the world"—and the saga of some 40 people from two cities who banded together to save one of many Montrealers who have fallen under the messiah's spell.

I had known him most of my life; now he was a total stranger.

His smile was frozen, his voice was flat and his eyes were dead. He was pale and emaciated, and his face was so blank he could have been lobotomized.

I later learned he thought I was Satan...

The last time I'd seen Benji Carroll he was heading west for a brief visit to a cousin living in a San Francisco "commune."

Soon I heard he was staying indefinitely—abandoning teaching for some kind of "fantastic project" he would not elaborate on.

After four months and little more news, a friend named Mike flew west to see what had happened. Within a week Mike had phoned to say he was staying too, launching into garble about a "fantastic project" and "lectures" on a plan for an "ideal world."

"I know it's hard for you to understand...but it can't be described in words. You have to *experience* it!" Mike had rambled.

"All I can say is that it's the best thing that's ever happened to me... and I'm staying. I have to stay...and you have to trust me."

We didn't. Everything about the call —even the words Mike used—was identical to Benji's four months earlier. Something very peculiar was going on.

* * *

Friends of the two missing Montrealers began scouring newspaper files and calling San Francisco to find out about the "commune"—known only as the Creative Community Project. Within two days we had some answers.

The "project" was one of almost a hundred aliases for the Unification Church, the most controversial new cult in the U.S. Led by a Korean "Messiah" named Sun Myung Moon, the group had extensive political and financial interests and a disturbing background.

The Moonies, as they were known, were under growing attack from parents, media and ex-followers for allegedly "brainwashing" their adherents. Members were said to be "walking zombies" who felt little emotion and no individuality.

The emotional effects were said to be so severe that women ceased menstruating and men became impotent and even stopped growing facial hair.

"I know you'll have a hard time believing me, but when you see your friends they won't be the people you knew," said a middle-aged San Francisco pharmacist who actively opposes the Moonies.

"They've cut the pipeline from their guts to their heads."

* * *

The whole thing sounded like something out of science fiction—but worried friends of the two missing Montrealers called a meeting to discuss it. About 25 people came—CEGEP teachers, neighborhood organizers, community doctors, unemployed. All were bewildered and somewhat shaken.

Benji and Mike were bright college graduates of 28 with close family ties and many friends. There was nothing in their backgrounds to lead them to a cult.

Mike was a cheerful community worker who counselled teenagers, was active in his union, and had a longstanding relationship with a woman. Benji was strong and easy-going, and had worked in Africa as a co-ordinator for Canada World Youth before returning to school for a teaching diploma.

I had known Benji for more than 15 years and considered him one of the most dependable people I knew.

After several hours' discussion we decided to send a couple of people to San Francisco to visit the two. Some $5,000 was contributed for expenses. But before our mission could leave, Mike surpised us with a call: He was coming home briefly to quit work and settle his affairs before returning to California for good.

"People here say I shouldn't go back to Canada, even for a visit. They say my foundation isn't good enough," he said in a drained voice. "But I'm coming anyway—pick me up!"

Two days later we did so. The changes Mike had undergone in less than three weeks were startling—as though he had vacated his mind and someone else had moved in.

The lifelong agnostic rambled on about Satan, messiahs and evil serpents. He was convinced that the "forces of evil" ruled the earth—including his friends—while good could be found at only the Creative Community Project.

"I'm sorry, you have to *experience* it to understand," he would say again and again, with an air of detachment.

For two days close friends tried to get through to him, with little result. Then, as mysteriously as it had come, the strange "disease" began to fade.

Mike grew looser and looser as the second day wore on, till finally he agreed to talk by phone to an ex-Moonie who had spent six years in the organization.

The conversation lasted only an hour, but friends listening could sense the whole idea turning around in Mike's head and by the time he hung up, he had agreed to stay in Montreal.

In the days that followed; Mike steadily returned to his usual self. His story came out in dribs and drabs.

He had stayed in a camp called Boonville and knew nothing of Rev. Moon—only an independent community called the Creative Community Project. It has been the most intense experience of his life, he recalled, citing the wild enthusiasm engendered by hundreds of *genuine* people. There were strange, stimulating lectures and ideals.

"I started out critically....but then I seemed to lose perspective," he recalls. "By the third day I felt like an emotional tennis ball—so many ideas, questions. My mind was swimming...I thought it would burst."

On the morning of the fourth day, Mike seemed to see things with a new clarity. His doubts had faded, seeming somehow unimportant. Friends and family seemed strangely distant. It was obvious he should stay in Boonville—even if a feeling gnawed inside him to return home one last time.

"Something came over me...destroyed my critical thinking," he told us.

"I think I was brainwashed—that's all I can call it—and Benji's in a lot deeper than I ever was. We've got to get him out."

* * *

A week later I was sitting in a tiny San Francisco coffeeshop, looking at a pallid, expressionless figure that bore no resemblance to the Benji I had known.

I'd arrived with Marilyn, a close friend of Benji, and Mike. We called Benji immediately, and though he refused to see Mike because Mike had abandoned the project, he offered to meet Marilyn and me for breakfast.

He did not come alone. Two members of the "family," as they called themselves, arrived holding his hands, and plumped down to join us.

One was Bethie, an effervescent and earthy "group leader" of 28 with black hair tied back in a pony tail; the other, Matthew, who was dressed in a drab 1960s sport jacket. Other family members drifted in and out of the restaurant throughout the meal.

Benji Caroll (second from right) poses with some friends several months before becoming a Moonie.

Pulling Strings

All of them were intelligent, likeable people and they directed our conversation onto the project's goals and achievements. Farms, houses, shops and clinics—they rattled off holdings that would have impressed a banker.

Benji, showing none of his usual warmth and wit, remained silent and detached through most of the meal, gazing across the room as though in some kind of trance.

His beard was shaved and he was noticeably underweight. His manner was far more alien than even Mike's had been on his return to Montreal.

Benji asked no questions about family or lifelong friends, and cared little when I brought them up. To us he repeated woodenly:

"It's—really great to see you...It —really—is".

Bethie salted his eggs for him, put sugar in his coffee and even cut his food, intercepting all our questions with a disarming smile and answering them herself.

An hour into the fruitless conversation she informed us that Benji would have to leave on a "family project" for several days. He nodded passively.

"What project?" I asked him directly, stunned that we might not see him again.

"Well...I'm not sure exactly...we have lots of projects everywhere," he repiled in an eerie monotone, "Maybe I'll be back before you leave."

I pressed him to spend more time with us: we had only a week to stay. He responded with momentary warmth, until Matthew whispered in his ear and he became remote again.

"What I have to do is very important, Josh...more important than what I feel like doing. You'll have to understand."

Bethie announced it was time to go, and he started to rise. I appealed to him with my hand on his shoulder, and Marilyn broke in: "Benji...we came 4,000 miles especially to see you. You *can't* just leave..."

He seemed to waver. But Bethie opened the restaurant door and simply touched his arm. "Come on Benji... we gotta go." I could see it was over.

"You'll have to understand," he said again in a listless voice. "I'm sorry." Bethie and Matthew each took one of his hands and escorted him outside to a car, leaving us in shock. It seemed impossible. I thought I knew Benji well, but this just wasn't him. The body was his, but someone else was pulling the strings.

We stepped outside. Bethie leaned out the car window, smiled cheerfully at us and said: "Come to the house on Washington Street for supper tonight... I'm expecting you."

Then the car pulled abruptly from the curb.

* * *

The Creative Community Project's house on Washington Street in downtown San Francisco was a four-storey Victorian manor, housing 19 people in a labyrinth of rooms. Arriving for dinner, I left my shoes at the door in a pile of hundreds and signed in with a smiling girl at a nearby desk.

"Hi...I'm Janice!" chirped a bouncy young woman as she grabbed my number were "new recruits" like me, often fresh from out of town. I found out hand and hauled me into a vast, sparsely furnished dining room. Almost 100 people were sitting on the floor, talking enthusiastically as they munched on a murky vegetable stew.

Most were "family" members, but a later that they had been picked up casually at bus and train stations by members of the opposite sex, then invited to dinner and a look at an "interesting project."

Most of the family members were clean-cut and neatly dressed, exuding a warmth that seemed sincere and open. Some seemed dazed, with dull eyes and a flat smile—but those who did the talking were gregarious and likeable.

"Benji's such a great guy," I heard time and again. "You must be a real good guy too." But no one seemed able to tell me where he was or when he would return.

Enthusiastic members listed an array of "projects" they were involved with—printing shops, carpet cleaning, restaurants, maintenance firms, geriatric centres, houses, farms and food give-aways.

"All that in just seven years," beamed Janice, "and we've got so much more planned for the future!"

No Mention of Moon

Dinner was followed by songs, music and pantomime skits. It was an enjoyable, funky show, followed quickly by the evening "lecture."

"Most people have convinced themselves that the best they can do in life is, make sure they're not too unhappy," explained Kristina, a psychologist in her early thirties, and the evening lecturer.

"Pretty soon, they start to believe that that's what happiness really is."

"It's called it compromise—the 'don't bug me man I'm happy being unhappy' mentality."

The lecture mixed history, science and philosophy with a steady dose of psychology. Ideas wheeled past so fast I could hardly recall them.

It was enticing. Kristina was very persuasive, and she bounded around with such spontaneity that I was sorry when the lecture ended.

We saw slides of Boonville training camp, where Benji and Mike had received their indoctrination. It was lovely: a 700-acre retreat offering a "two-day seminar" and a chance to look at their "model community" at work. The cost was $18 for room and board: in exchange we were promised the most "remarkable two days" of our lives.

Rev. Moon and the Unification Church were not mentioned once during the evening.

Buses were leaving for Boonville immediately, and Janice squeezed my hand and encouraged me to come. I didn't—determined to stay in San Francisco until Benji reappeared—but some 30 family members and 15 recruits left for the camp minutes later.

Many of the recruits were students and vacationing young people, caught up by the activities of the evening. Others, like Benji and Mike before them, had come to see friends in the "family" and gone to Boonville just to see what their buddies were up to.

* * *

We stayed in San Francisco another 10 days, growing frustrated, leaving messages for Benji to call, and getting no closer to seeing him. Benji was unreachable. Bethie told us sympathetically.

We were not alone in our trials. We learned through an informal anti-Moonie network that eight sets of parents—from Canada, the U.S. and Britain—were in San Francisco at that time trying to reach Moonstruck children too.

Most said their kids had been bright, normal people before visting the Moonies' Boonville camp. They were now in touch with ex-cult members known as de-programmers to help them "reach" their children.

We contacted a deprogrammer for advice, and learned that the people who had accompained Benji to breakfast were prominent members of the project, indicating they regarded him highly. He was probably leadership material, said the deprogrammer, and the Moonies would not easily relinquish him.

The deprogrammer was right. By the tenth day, it became painfully clear that the Moonies were going to keep Benji underground as long as we remained in San Francisco.

The police explained apologetically that there was nothing they could do. It was a common Moonie tactic—bolstered by a recent California court decision specifically forbidding friends and parents from interfering with people in cults.

The Canadian consul was similarly hamstrung; several Canadians had called with the same problem. A consular official mentioned that some had turned to kidnapping.

We were at a dead end. After consultation with our friends in Montreal, we decided to scrub the mission and head home.

But first, I decided to take up my invitation to visit Boonville. I had to see what it was that had turned a lifelong friend into a total stranger.

(To be continued)

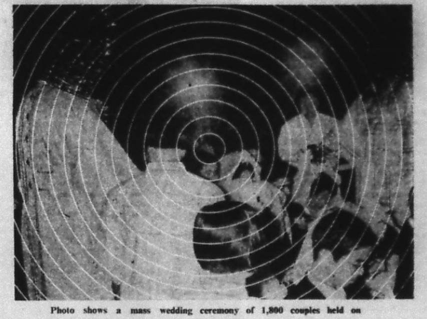

Photo shows a mass wedding ceremony of 1,800 couples held on February, 1975 sponsored by the Unification Church.

Deleted Passages in Moon's Japanese "Sacred Book"

The Unification Church deleted some 40 parts, or 3,800 letters from the Japanese translation of the Korean original "Wolli Kangron (Discourse on Principles)." The deleted portions unabashedly describe the "ROK" as the center of the spiritual and material civilization. This disclosure was made in the May 8, 1978 issue of the Japanese paper Akahata (organ of the Japan Communist Party).

In the Japanese version of "Discourse on Principles," instead of the "ROK," the words "this country" and "that country" are used.

"Discourse on Principles" stresses that Korean should be the mother language of all the nations and that all the civilizations should be absorbed and fused into one and the same truth. It also claims that the 38th Parallel on the Korean Peninsula is the front line separating the land of God from the land of Satan.

Why were such deletions made? The answer lies in the ulterior motive of the Unification Church.

Follow major parts which are missing in the Japanese version.

China, Japan Countries of Satan, "ROK"

Country of Jesus Christ

"Japan, a country which has been worshiping Amaterasu Omikami (Mythological ancestral goddess of the Japanese Imperial family) for long years, is now about to become a totalitarian state again, and as stated later, harshly persecuted the Korean Christians once. Because China has gone communist, both Japan and China are on the side of Satan. Therefore, plainly speaking, the ROK is the very Oriental country where Jesus Christ shall make the Second Advent...When Jesus Christ makes the Second Advent in the ROK, the Korean nation shall become the third Israeli elect."

Civilizations of World for "ROK"

"Religions and sciences, or spiritual and material civilizations which have developed throughout the world since the dawn of history should be absorbed and fused into one and the same truth with the ROK as its center and bear fruits as an ideal world God hopes for.

Every Nation Will Speak Korean

"The languages of all the nations should be unified. Then, which language shall unify them? The answer is clear: Children usually learn the language their parents speak. If it is true that Jesus Christ who became the parent of humankind shall make the Second Advent in the ROK, he will certainly speak Korean: Korean will surely become the mother language. Therefore, all the nations will have to speak this mother language.

38th Parallel Confrontation between God and Satan

"Therefore, because the ROK where Jesus Christ shall make the Second Advent is the front Satan hates most as well as the front God loves most, there do two forces of democracy and Communism collide with each other. The 38th Parallel is the very line of the collision. In short, the 38th Parallel of Korea has been created by such a Providence of Return...Accordingly, the 38th Paralle is the front line between God and Satan as well as the front line between democracy and Communism. Therefore, the June 25 Conflict (Korean War) was not a simple fratricidal war caused by the land division, but a showdown between the two worlds, democracy and Communism and moreover, a showdown between God and Satan.

(Cotinued from page 2)

you set before the young communists of your country revolutionary lines and orientations of Juche for the Korean revolution.

Two years after that, you organised the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a proletarian internationalist revolutionary army, which fought not only for the national liberation of the Korean people but also for the progress of the world revolution. For 15 years, that is, till 1945, you led the armed struggle of liberation, accomplished the grandiose cause of the restoration of the fatherland and laid also the solid and definitive revolutionary roots for the struggle of the Korean people. On September 9, 1948, you founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the sovereign and independent state which would guide the Korean people to make a rapid and victorious advance towards socialism and communism. After winning victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people, under your clairvoyant leadership, rapidly rehabilitated the destroyed economy and constructed new factories, at the cost of a thousand sacrifices. The 1957-1961 Five Year Plan enabled the Korean people to build the foundation of socialism. Today your people have risen up with courage for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan which would bring to a still higher stage the material and cultural development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

For so much work, for so brilliant revolutionary intelligence, for so rare determination in struggle, for so great and imperishable achievements, you enjoy today, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the profound respect not only among the entire Korean people but also among all the revolutionaries of the world. And, be assured of the constancy of the friendship of the Congolese people which I reaffirm to you today, after Comrade President Marien Ngouabi affirmed it personally here in Pyongyang five years ago.

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Respected comrades and distinguished guests,

The revolutionary situation is excellent in our country, the People's Republic of the Congo. The reason of the excellence of this situation is exceptional and objective at once. The immense and cruel loss suffered by the Congolese revolution with the most cowardly and most ignoble assassination of Comrade President Marien Ngouabi, rent, deeply rent, and confused the heart of each Congolese man and woman. The people felt, felt deep in their hearts, their loss of a friend, a father, a counsellor, a guide, a chief. But the immense pain, this indescribable shock was quickly transformed into an invincible revolutionary determination.

All the combatants of the Congolese revolution firmly resolved to immortalize Comrade Marien Ngouabi, the founder of the Congolese Workers' Party, by their productive work in strictness and revolutionary discipline.

Hence, the Military Committee of the Party courageously undertook a thorough-going organisational work in the Party and state work, convened regular congresses of mass organization and elaborated a biennial action programme giving priority to the rural development, to the augmentation of agricultural production.

The Military Committee of the Party organized the Extraordinary Revolutionary Court to seize all the documents relative to the assassination of Comrade President Marien Ngouabi; the debates at this court were conflicting, public, radiodiffused and televised. The Military Committee of the Party did not neglect in the least the political work of instilling into the working people an elevated revolutionary consciousness, giving full scope to their creative intelligence.

Our objectives are clear. We are struggling to create a solid and large material foundation for the Congolese revolution. We are struggling to consolidate the social and economic independence of our country. We are struggling against imperialism and neo-colonialism. We are struggling against all forms of exploitation of the Congolese people. This struggle directed by the Congolese Workers' Party, a Marxist-Leninist party, is a class struggle. We are convinced that the workers, peasants, women, youth, cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, combatants and cadres of our National People's Army—all these progressive and revolutionary forces of the Congo—will achieve greater and more brilliant victories. We are also convinced that the combatants of the Congolese proletarian revolution will build a new society in the heart of Africa, however great the cost may be. In this struggle requiring sacrifices the Congolese people should count on the experiences of the revolutionary people of other countries and on their militant assistance, who have already built a socialist society in their respective countries. This militant assistance can, of course, support the efforts of the Congolese people, but cannot replace the consciousness and labour of the people in creating their own future.

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Respected comrades and distinguished guests,

You, of course, expect of me to tell you about the position of the Congolese Workers' Party and our Government on the present situation in Africa, which I have already clarified in Havana, Conakry, Cotonou and Addis Ababa and in Peking two days ago.

It is not a repetition even if I refer to the same thing, because the essence of the problem remains unchanged. Accordingly, we always say the same words, the same phrases to state our position, which never change the essence of the problem.

The charter of the organisation of African unity poses as the historic objective of all its members the complete liberation of this continent from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. This is why the Congo takes an active part in the questions relative to the complete decolonization of the African Continent. We, accordingly, support the Polisario Front of West Sahara, the SWAPO of Namibia, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the African National Congress of South Africa.

We support all the veritable national liberation movements waged everywhere on the African Continent.

In the past we expressed such support to all the Portuguese colonies in Africa, notably to the people's movement for the liberation of Angola. We support all the just causes in the world. In the Near East we support the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which is fighting heroically against the arbitrariness of Zionism. Well, racism and Zionism constitute one and the same thing; both are condemnable as product of imperialism and colonialism.

The Organisation of African Unity which embraced today 49 sovereign and independent African states constitutes so evidently a great political force on the international scene. But, how the Organisation of African Unity will conduct its activities for the peoples of the African Continent poses as an urgent question.

Neither vague pan-Africanism nor some other mystifying theories can help the organisation of African unity engage itself more deeply in the liberation struggle of the African people. It must be noted that the organisation of African unity is "manipulated" and divided by imperialism, by the old colonial powers which want to keep the African people in permanent slavery or in purely nominal independence.

We support the unity of the African people, but we consider it must be a militant unity. For this, a unity based on a militant idea is necessary. We confidently say that only scientific socialism can be our militant idea. Firstly because socialism can eliminate for good all the exploitation of man by man, exploitation to which all the African people had been subjected for centuries, secondly because socialism enables the African people rapidly to end the centuries-old social and economic backwardness and lastly because socialism which imperialism always presents to the African people as danger of dangers brings to the Africans the freedom in creative labour, happiness in social justice and peace in equal cooperation with all the peoples of the world.

We say that socialism will be applied and will triumph in Africa for the happiness of its people.

To work for this is to work for progress.

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

I am convinced that our talks will give a new impulsion to Korean-Congolese amity, solidarity and cooperation and they will make a substantial contribution to strengthening the unity of all anti-imperialist forces and consolidating peace in the world.

Expressing once again my sincere thanks to you for your fraternal and militant welcome which you were so good as to reserve for the delegation accompanying me, my wife and me, I invite you to join me in a toast:

To the prosperity of the great Korean people,

To the victory of the just cause of the militant Korean people,

To Korean-Congolese friendship and cooperation,

To the good health and long life of most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean People, and Madame Kim Il Sung,

To the health of the leading comrades of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions present here, and of their charming wives,

To the health of the distinguished guests and all comrades and friends.

Thank you.

(KCNA)

Int'l Liaison Com. for Korea's Reunion Issues White Paper on "Two Koreas"

The Second Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Paris on April 22 published a white paper on the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and the question of Koreas reunification.

Following gist of the white paper:

1. Reunion Question, U.S. Policy

The Korean people had a unified and independent national state through a long history.

But the U.S. army lorded it over there as the occupationist forces and enforced the military administration to violate the national sovereignty of the Korean people from the first day of its occupation of south Korea.

It suppressed and dissolved all the people's power organs set up by the south Korean people themselves and prohibited transport, communications and free travel between the north and south of Korea.

Thus began the division of Korea.

All the facts go to show that it is none other than the United States who divided Korea and that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is the root cause of all the miseries and sufferings of the Korean people.

The United States has pursued the policy of splitting Korea from the very inception.

The key point of its Korean strategy lay in making south Korea its colony and military base, invading the whole of Korea with it as a base and dominating Asia and the rest of the world.

MacArthur, the then commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Far East, said to the following effect with regard to the strategic plan of the United States for world domination: The conquest of the whole Korea would lead us to smash to smithereens the single supply line linking Soviet Siberia and the south...and all areas ranging from Vladivostock to Singapore would come under our domination. Then, there will be no place which lies beyond the reach of our power. (H. Meyer: Modern United States History).

To attain this end, the United States provoked a war in Korea in June, 1950, and keeps committing hostile and aggressive acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after the war.

When it found itself in a serious political and economic crisis for its setback in the attempt to invade the whole of Korea and its defeat in the Indochinese War, the United States announced the "Nixon Doctrine" in the early 1970's and defined it as its "basic policy orientation" to keep Korea divided indefinitely and fabricate "two Koreas" in accordance with this doctrine.

Today this "two Koreas" plot has taken a new form and is being pushed ahead in real earnest by the south Korean authorities under the zealous patronage of the Carter administration and Japanese government.

By creating "two Koreas" the United States intends to keep Korea divided into two and maintain south Korea at least as its Asian military forward base, commodity market and stronghold for its expansion in Asia.

2. "Two Koreas" Plot of U.S., S. Korea

(1) N.-S. Talks Breakup Aimed at Peaceful Solution

The United States' "two Koreas" strategy at present involves two fronts: To remove the possibility of reunification on one hand, and create an atmosphere of permanent split on the other, and guarantee this by force of arms.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the north-south joint statement published on July 4, 1972 evoked the unanimous sympathy of the entire Korean people and the world progressive people.

But, the United States and south Korean authorities used the north-south dialogue in realizing their "two Koreas" plan.

The south Korean authorities intend to leave south Korea to the United States and, with the patronage of outside forces, realize their long term office and, further, gain a breathing spell for a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

No sooner had the south Korean authorities signed the north-south joint statement than they openly announced that "from now the north-south relations have entered a confrontation with dialogue from a confrontation without dialogue."

Violating the principle of independence, they begged for the permanent presence of the U.S. forces, calling them "UN Forces."

Contrary to the principle of peaceful reunification, they claimed "strength should be built up for the predominance of forces" and have ceaselessly perpetrated military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line while reinforcing armaments and hastening the "modernization of the ROK army."

They also violated the principle of great national unity. They have harshly repressed the democrats and patriotic people who call for democracy and peaceful reunification, while inciting north-south confrontation.

The south Korean authorities enforced the "October *yusin*" and advocated the north-south confrontation. They went so far as to make public in June, 1973, the so-called "June 23 special statement" whose keynote was the "fixation of the present state of division" and "simultaneous UN membership for the north and south."

With the publication of the "June 23 special statement" the north-south dialogue for reunification became meaningless in actuality.

In August of the same year the south Korean authorities let agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" kidnap in Tokyo Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure who was in exile in Japan and was waging a movement for peaceful reunification, and detain and persecute him.

Under this condition, it became impossible to continue the north-south dialogue for reunification.

The responsibility for having driven the dialogue to a state of rupture rests entirely with the south Korean side.

The south Korean authorities now twaddle about the "resumption of dialogue" in an attempt to mislead the world public opinion. But it should be, to all intents and purposes, a dialogue for reunification. They call for the conclusion of a "non-aggression pact" between the north and the south, with the U.S. troops left in south Korea.

Under the condition in which foreign troops are stationed in south Korea and constantly reinforced to increase tension, no agreement or convention can be concluded in the military domain between the north and the south. If a "non-aggression pact" is signed in Korea, it will result in making "two Koreas" *a fait accompli* to fix the split of the country; it will not serve as a factor of peace, but as that of increased tension.

(2) Int'l Strategy For "Two Koreas"

The United States is trying to create an "international environment" for international "recognition of two Koreas," ignoring the will of the Korean people.

The key point of the U.S. strategy on creating an "international environment" lies in the "simultaneous or separate UN membership" and "cross recognition."

The sout Korean authorities, at the dictates of the United States, advanced the "motion for UN membership" since 1973, saying that "it is good for the north and the south to enter the United Nations, no matter how it may be, separately or simultaneously."

Having failed in the "simultaneous UN membership for the north and south," the south Korean authorities came out with "motion" for separate UN membership from 1975.

If south Korea is "admitted to the UN separately" or the north and the south now in a state of split enter the UN simulteneously, Korea will be recognized as two states internationally and the division of this country fixed.

The United States came out with the "cross recognition argument" along with the "UN membership argument" to keep Korea split for ever.

What the United States is after bringing forward "cross recognition" and talking about "international mediation" is to exacerbate the confrontation and conflicts in Korea and create "two Koreas."

The talk about "international mediation" contradicts the intention of the Korean people to solve Korea's reunification question by themselves and the publicly recognized principles of the north-south joint statement.

No attempt to get the south Korean "regime" recognized as lawful can be justified

As for the south Korean "regime," it is not an independent regime, but a dependent "government" propped up by the U.S. military and economic power and managed at its dictates.

When an order comes from the United States, the south Korean authorities perpetrate without hesitation an act against other peoples fighting for national independence.

It is none other than the south Korean authorities who sent hundreds of thousands of young and middle-aged people to the shambles of war of aggression in South Viet Nam as U.S. mercenaries, who supported in every way the Israeli expansionists against the Arab people and who back the South African racists.

Yet, they are disguising themselves as friends of the new-emerging forces and the non-aligned countries. Vigilance should be heightened against this.

(3) Equilibrium of Strength Theory

The "equilibrium of strength theory" of the United States means to help south Korea maintain an equlibrium of strength with north Korea in the military field.

Through the "equilibrium of strength," the U.S. authorities seek to keep their control on south Korea and back the permanent division of Korea by "strength."

There are now in south Korea a regular army about 700.000 strong and the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" more than 3,000,000 strong besides above 1,700,000 members of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" and 4,050,000 members of the "Civil Defence Corps." The south Korean armed forces close to 10 million strong are more than a half of the population of the northern half of the Republic. Moreover, tens of thousands of U.S. troops equipped with nuclear weapons are stationed in south Korea.

Under this condition, they would not have come out with the "equilibrium of strength theory," if they had no intention to invade others

The United States is using the signboard of "troop pullout" from south Korea in executing their policy of division and war in Korea with the "equilibrium of strength theory."

U.S. President Carter in his campaign pledges said that he would withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from south Korea in a short time.

But as time flows Carter's deeds belie his words.

Now even this defective "troop pullout plan" of the United States is dubious.

The United States has already rendered 7,000 million dollars in military "aid" to south Korea.

And reports say that it will supply south Korea with weapons worth 8,000 million dollars in four to five years under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset the "pullout" of the ground force.

The plan of "troop pullout" from south Korea is, in the final analysis, a plan of strategic redisposition of the U.S. forces, that is, their redeployment and reinforcement.

The U.S. authorities scheme to strengthen the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance," use Japan as a launching base, supply base and logistics base and mobilize even the Japan "Self-Defence Forces."

Seeking to reduce Korea again to their colony, the Japanese authorities support and follow the U.S. splitting policy, claiming that the "security" of south Korea is directly linked with that of Japan.

With military and economic "aid" from the United States and Japan the south Korean authorities are reinforcing the armed forces, "modernizing" the "ROK army," stepping up the war exercises and committing military provocations under the slogan of "allout security" and "establishment of a combat posture."

Along with all these manoeuvres of the U.S., Japanese and south Korean authorities, a huge amount of sophisticated weapons are being shipped into south Korea, a "proxy war system" is taking shape and the war preparedness being strengthened.

This shows that the division of Korea is the actual hotbed of tension and a constant danger of nuclear war.

All these moves in south Korea are committed under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion."

Americans say that they face a "threat of aggression from the host, while acting the master in other's country as an uninvited guest.

This is a sophism unacceptable to anyone.

The U.S "two Koreas" plot backed by the "equilibrium of strength theory" is a very dangerous one aimed at aggression.

3. Let Us Strengthen Joint Front, Action for Reunion of Korea

The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation which has lived with one language and one culture and custom in the same territory for thousands of years.

It is a resourceful people who have waged a heroic struggle against foreign forces of aggression and for defending national sovereignty.

30 odd year long split of Korea imposes unbearable misfortunes and sufferings upon her people and bars the rational use of the abundant natural resources and all potentialities in the north and the south.

Millions of families, relatives and friends in Korea are separated from each other into the north and south against their will. They do not know each other's fate, far from meeting with each other.

The Korean people, be they in the north or in the south or overseas, unanimously hope for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The reunification of Korea is a common desire of the peoples in Asia and the world, because it could remove the danger of war in this region. Her reunification, after all, is an urgent question whose solution brooks no more delay either from the national viewpoint of her people or from the international and humanitarian viewpoint

At this critical juncture when the Korean people are standing at the crossroads of reunification of Korea and her permanent split, peace and war, the governments, parliaments, political parties, public organisations and peoples in all the countries of the world that value peace and national independence should direct attention to the Korean question and express more active solidarity for their just cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The way of Korea's reunification has already been clearly indicated.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which were put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and agreed upon between the north and the south and recognized internationally are the just guiding compass for the solution of the question of Korean reunification.

President Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point policy—to remove military confrontation and ease tensions between the north and the south, to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, to convene a great national congress represented by people of all strata, political parties and social organisations in the north and the south, to institute a north-south confederation under the single nomenclature of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the UN under the single nomenclature of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The realisation of this policy will lead to an epochal turn in realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in a way consistent with the common desire of the Korean people and the world people.

Political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a joint meeting in Pyongyang in January 1977 and advanced a four-point nation-saving proposition for bringing to realisation the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification. They win support and sympathy from the world progressive people for they reflect the main trend of our era in which the people advocate independence against subjugation and domination.

It is the prerequisite for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea to force the U.S. troops to get out of south Korea and end the outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Fascistization by the south Korean "regime" lays a grave obstacle on the way of Korean reunification

Suppression and constant violation of human rights bar the south Korean people from freely expressing their will and desire for independence and reunification.

It is urgent for the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world to advise their governments of the grave threat posed to world peace by the strained situation created in Korea and of their opposition to the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea so that their governments may effectively interfere with the U.S. government. acting upon public opinion.

And they should wage a movement for forcing the United States and other countries to stop their support to the Seoul "regime." denouncing the suppression and human rights violation in south Korea and supporting the just cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

(Subtitles are ours...ed.)

So Brothers Should Be Released at Once!

On May 27, a south Korean political prisoner So Jun Sik completed his prison term of seven years at Chongju Prison, North Cholla Province. He was, however, immediately transferred to Taejon Prison, South Chunchong Province for he was unwarrantably subjected to the "Public Secrity Law," a Pak Jung Hi's security act with which the "government" could extend the actual detention term of a given political prisoner without limitation.

The "Public Security Law," enacted in 1975 as one of series of the Pak's emergency acts, stipulates that those political prisoners who are suspected to be a security risk are to be imprisoned until the government confirm his "convictions in the anti-communism." And "custody for preservation of social security" that was applied to So Jun Sik enable the government to arbitrarily detain a given suspect without limitation.

On April 20, 1971 the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" cooked up the "campus spy-ring case" and arrested 50 peoples including some youngsters from here. On May 13, it committed the brutality of confirming "penal servitude for life" imposed on So Sung, an elder brother of So Jung Sik, and 7 years in prison on So Jun Sik. As for So brother's case, the entire process itself, in which the brothers were arrested and sentecned guilty on charges of violating "National Secrity Law" munist Law" etc., was, and has been and "Anti-Cominjust and unreasonable. Amnesty International in Aug. 1973 adopted the brothers to the "prisoners of conscience."

After torture by fire and electricity So Sung was minus ears and he could not close his eyes due to the contraction of the muscles. So Jung Sik told about the torture and maltreatment: "They stripted me naked, bound me and poured four kettlefuls of water by force into my mouth and made me vomit everything in my stomack, one of their torture methods."

The south Korean Pak "regime" should immediately release So Jun Sik as well as his brother So Sung now imprisoned in Taegu Prison.

"Public Security Law"

The "Public Security Law" which consists of 28 articles and additional (supplemental) rules was enacted in July 1975 by the Pak Jung Hi junta.

This law is one of 4 war-time laws: "The Amendment to Education Law", "Defence Law Tax", and "The Basic Law on Civilian Defence."

Under this law any person who has once been convicted of a political offence shall be kept under police surveillance for all his life after his term ends and rejailed with no trial whenever needs arises.

The purpose of the law is clear from its provision empowering the authorities to take into "preventive custody" any one-time political offender under the pretext of preventing him from comitting anti-state acts again.

This law applies to a total of over 30,000 who have been convicted after the Aug. 15, 1945 liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

This law is also applicable to those students arrested for their role in campus demonstrations and those were detained under a series of emergency measures in 1974.

In addition to "constant surveillance," any political offender is not up to two years or "preventive detention" at one time but which may be renewed at the discretion of the justice minister.

This means that any person convicted under the "Anti-Communist Law' or other thought-control laws may be imprisoned for life by the authorities whenever deemed necessary.

Chongryun Issues Statement

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) held a press conference on May 27 and made public a statement of the CSC of Chongryun demanding So Jun Sik's unconditional and immediate release.

The statement said:

The So brothers must be admired because they have devoted themselves to the cause of the fatherland and the nation under any adversity whatsoever.

With no fascist suppression, can the Pak Jung Hi fascist junta hold in check the strength of the Korean people for freedom, democracy and national reunification and avoid their doomsday.

The more outrageous oppression, the more stubborn the resistance of the broad sections of people will get. The sacred cause of Korea's reunification will be realized without failure.

We strongly demand that the south Korean side, looking straight into reality, should set free the So brothers immediately and unconditionally and restore their complete freedom.

We also strongly demand that So Jun Sik should be sent back to Japan, his original place of residence where his parents have been looking forward to seeing him. To this end, the Japanese government must naturally take all relevant steps.

We demand in the strongest terms that all the suppressive fascist laws should be repealed, including A"nti-Communist Law," "National Security Law," "Public Security Law" and "emergency measures," that the murderous trials should be discontinued of the youths and students and the people including Japan-resident Korean students studying there and that the political detainees should be released.

Meanwhile, on May 30 a central meeting of Koreans here was held at the Kudan Hall in Tokyo for denouncing the south Korean "regime"- and demanding the immediate release of So Jun Sik.

Broad Japanese Public Denounced Pak "Regime" as Human Butcher

Eleven Japanese figures including noted critic Aochi Shin, scholar of international law Miyazaki Shigeki, and lawyer Ozaki Susumu convened a news conference in Tokyo on May 26 and called for a more energetic movement to rescue So Jun Sik and other Japan-resident Korean political prisoners illegally kept behind bars in south Korea.

On the other hand, a mass meeting was held in Tokyo on May 27 in denunciation of the south Korean Pak "regime" of moving by a police van from Chonju Prison to Taejon Prison So Jun Sik.

After speeches were made by personages of various circles, a resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The attendants demonstrated towards the south Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo.

On June 1, Save the So Brothers Society and Writers and Readers' Committee to Support the So Brothers held a press conference at the Club of Foreign Correspondents in Japan in Tokyo and made public an appeal to the world public.

In the appeal, they requested the all the people over the world would take an urgent step to have the Pak "government" immediately release So Jun Sik as well as his brother So Sung.

Frame-ups, Kidnaping by Pak "Regime"

The south Korean Pak "regime" has so far mercilessly hunted the anti-Pak dissidents as the Gestapo did to back up the Hitler-like dictatorship. Preys to the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique include opposition leaders, youths and students, Christians and professors.

Follow political frame-up, kidnapping, atrotious tortures and murderous trials by the Pak "regime," called "the contemporary version of witch-hunts."

Kidnaping from Berlin

In June, 1967, the Pak "regime" kidnapped 20 south Koreans including composer Yun I San from West Germany. The abduction aimed at diverting the south Korean people's mounting indignation at Pak's illegal "election" in the "presidential election" held in May, the same year.

Shocked by this abduction, the Bonn authorities deported three officials of the "south Korean embassy" in West Germany in protest to the Pak "regime's' infringement upon its sovereignty and cancelled its economic aid worth of $ 70 million marks to south Korea.

Kim Dae Jung Kidnaping

On Aug. 8, 1973, the Pak "regime" has agents of the "KCIA" abduct Kim Dae Jung, a former "presidential" candidate, in broad daylight in the heart of Tokyo, Japan with a view to killing him.

The Pak clique summoned in June, 1974 Kim Dae Jung under house arrest to investigate him on charges of violating the so-called "election" law during his past election campaigns including the "presidential election" of 1967.

At present, former "presidential" candidate was transferred to Seoul National University hospital from Chinju Prison, South Kyongsang Province, under the pretext of for "adequate medical care."

Ulrung-do Case

In February, 1974, the Pak "regime" cooked up the "spy-ring case" with the result that 49 south Korean revolutionaries and patriots were arrested.

Belonging to the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the "Revolutionary Party for Reunification," they had fought against outside forces and dictatorship and for national salvation in the province centering on Taegu and Ulrung-do Island and on Pusan and Seoul.

At last on April 8, 1975 of the 49 arrested the Pak clique gave at the court-martial a death rap to 10, a life term to 4, and imprisonment of up to 15 years, with forfeit of civil rights, to 25 years.

"NFYSD" Case

On April 3, 1974, faced with massive student demonstrations, the Pak "regime" issued a decree known as "emergency measure No. 4" and arrested over 1,000 students who belong to the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy (NFYSD)," their legal fighting organisation. Two hundred and fifty-three of them were referred to the "procurators" section of the extraordinary military tribunal and, to begin with, 54 persons were brought before the military tribunal, 14 sentenced to death, the remaining 39 to life imprisonment and other heavy penalties. Two Japanese involved were sentenced to a 20-year imprisonment.

Former "presidential" candidate describes his excruciating experience to the newsmen at his home in Seoul.

"PRP" Case

In April, 1974, the Pak "regime" alleged that what they termed the "People's Revolutionary Party" (PRP) was behind the so-called "National Federation of Students and Youth for Democracy" as real wirepullers in waging students' nation-wide demonstration.

The arrested were summarily tried by a military tribunal. Seven were condemned to death and fourteen given sentences from 20 years to life imprisonment. On April 8, 1974 eight of them were hanged in the Seoul prison within 24 hours after the sentence in the court martial.

The "PRP" has not existed in south Korean history, however, the name "PRP" was invented by the south Korean Pak "regime" to frame up a "Pyongyang-controled communist group."

Kim Ji Ha Trial

In April, 1974, Kim Ji Ha, a 37-year old south Korean poet, was arrested involved in "the case of the 'NFYSD.'" He was sentenced to imprisonment for life on the groundless charges of violating the "emergency measure No. 4" and "National Security Law."

South Korean dissident poet was once released on Feb. 15, 1975. But, he was rearrested on March 13, on charges of violating the "anti-communist law" for, he had exposed in a newspaper article the nature of the "case of the PRP."

South Korean patriots involved in the so-called "case of a spy-ring based on Ulrung-do Island" were illegally court-martialed on Apr. 8, 1975.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (268) 0181-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)